VOL. XXX. old series.

BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1866.

NEW SERIES. [VCL. 1. NO. 2.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE! N pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pa., on Saturday, 15th day of March, 1866,

at le o'clock in the forencon, Jacob Yeager and Washington Yeager, administrators of John Yeager, late of Locust twp., in said county, dec'd.. will expose to saie, ly public vendue, on the premises, the following deceribed Real Estate, to wit: All that certain Tract of Land situate in Locust twp. Columbia county, bounded on the North by land of decedent, on the East by land of Mary Mowery and others, on the South by heirs of Samuel Hampton and Samuel Pilkington, and on the West by land of Rachel Evans and others, containing ONE HUNDRED ACRES.

Strict measure, on which are erected a two story frame DWELLING HOUSE, BANK BARN and other out-butldings, a good Spring near the door, good Apple Orchard, &c.

ALSO: One other Tract of Land situate in same twp., andicining lands of Geo Fenstermacher other lands of decedent on the North, Michael Mowey's heirs on the East, other land of the decedent on the South and West, containing 77 acres, and one hundred and seventeen perches, strict meausure, about Twenty acres of which is cleared land.

ALSO: One other tract of land, situate in same twp, bounded on the North by other lands of the decedent on the East by lands of John Lazarus, Rachel Evans and others; on the South by other lands of decedent, and lands of Incess Fabringer, containing

NINETY-TWO ACRES. and two porches strict measure, on which are erected a Two Story Frame Dwelling House, Bank Barn, Saw Mill, and out buildings, a good spring and good ALSO; One other tract of land, situate in said twp-bounded on the North by land of Kachel Evans, on the East by other lands of decedent and Samuel Filkington; on the South by land of John Snyder.

FORTY-ONE ACRES, and twenty seven perches, strict measure, nearly all of which cleared land. of which cleared land.

ALSO; One other tract of land, situate in the same twp., bounden on the North by lands of Peter K. Herbein and Lucas Fahringer; on the East and South by other lands of decedent, on the West by lands of John Shiner and other lands of decedent, containing FORTY-FIVE ACRES,

and forty-two perches strict measure: on which are erected a two story Frame House, and Bank Barn a good srping and apple orchard with cider mill, mostly cleared land, LSO; One other tract of land, situate partly in Locast and partly in Catawissa townships, bounded on the North by land of John Arndt, on the East by Joseph Carl, on the South by Micheal Stine and Win Beach, and on the West by Mary Henry, containing ONE HUNDRED ACRES,

mostly timber land. Roaringcreek runs through this tract, and there is a good mill seat on the same.

Late the Estate of said decrased, situate in the twp. of Locust and County aforesaid.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk, Bloomsburg, Feb. 17, 1866 Condulions of Sale-One-third of the purchase money to be secured on the premises during the lifetime of the widow of John Yeager, dec'd.

the interest on the same to be paid annually on the let day of April, and the principal at her death to the heirs of said dec'd, 'ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid on the striking down of the property the balance of the one-third on the 1st day of April next. The remaining one-third to be divided late two equal payments, payable on the 1st day of April, 1807, and the 1st day of April 1808, with interest from the 1st day of April next

Attendance given by the undersigned.

JACOB YEAGER,
WASH YEAGER. Roaring creek, Feb. 17, '66-ts-

Public Sale. WILL be exposed at Public Sale, at the residence of the undersigned, In Brian creek two., Columbia county, on Tuesday, the 13th day of March, 1866, The following described vanie property, viz; Sixteen Head of Good Horses, One of which is a Wild Warrior Cols, 4 years old this and can go it in 2-47, I Gray Mare, 9 years old, can

TWO MILCH COWS, fresh in March, FAT OX 12 GOOD SIZED SHOATS. Three Top Buggies, I Sulky, I new Spring Wagon, 2 two-horse Wagons, wagon laiders, I Field Roller and Hay Fork, I4 Plows S Cultivators, Harrows, 2 pair of Bob-sleds I Sled a lot of Log-chains, with ss. Plow Harness, 6 set of Tug Harness,

FOUR MULEES, WELL BROKE

ONE FANCY SLEIGH, Three Buffalo Robes, 1 Wolf-skin Robes, Fly-nets, 1 Horse Power Hay Pork, I cutting Box I Circular Saw Grain by the Bushel, And all the Grain in the Ground. Also, Household

TWO PARLOR STOVES. One Cooking Stove and utensils, 1 Rocking Chair, and a half-dozen other Chairs, 3 pair of Bedsteads, 3 Leaf Tables, 1 Clothes Press, 2 Clocks, 2 Spinning Wheels, 1 Desk, Three Cupboards, Barrels, Kegs, Firkins, &c., too numerous to mention.

Sele to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., and continue from day today, until all is-sold, when attention will be given and conditions made known by JACOB CREASY.

103. O. WINTERSTEEN, Auctioneer, Feb. 24, 1866-19 WESTERN HOTEL,

Nos. 9, 11, 13, 15, 17 Courtlandt Stree forts of its patrons. Ladies and families are specially and carefully provided for.

It is centrally located in the buriness part of the city and is contiguous to the principal lines of steambon cars, omnibuses ferries, &c. The table is amply supposed with all the luxuries of the season, and is equal to that of any other hotel in Who may say "the Western Hotel is full."

D. D. WINCHESTER, Proprieter.

American Hotel, CHESTNUT STREET, Opposite old Independence Hall,

PHILADELPHIA. S. M. HEULINGS,

WM. H. HEULINGS, Clerk.

JOHN C. YEAGER & Co.,

STRAW GOODS, BONNETS AND tance of all who love free government. I cy of the laws." No. 257 North Third Street, Phila'd.

\$1,500 PER YEAR! We want BLANKS! BLANKS!!

SELECT POETRY.

The Congress of Tinkers.

A truthful account of a lot of Political Tinkers who met at the city of Washington, is the memorable year 1866, to mend an old Pot, originally manufactured by George Washington & Co., which had been badly cracked by the Puritan Saints—and how the Tinkers after discovering the old Pot to be made of copper, demolished it, and wished te substitute an Amalga-"Lean. raw-boned rascals, who would ever suppose They had such courage and audacity ?" HANRY VI. ACT 1 SCENS.

In eighteen hundred and sixly-six, At Washington, a lot Of botching Tinkers there covened To mend a Union Fot, Which in a scuffle had been cracked And nearly rent apart. In Congress Hall these Tinkers met To try their tinkering art.

First, tinkering Sumner tried his hand, And said he thought the crack Might be repaired by fixing in A leetle something Black; Though such a thing smelt very strong Sometimes in summer weather, No composition but Black Paste Would keep the Pot together.

Then Brudder Kelly rose and said, "There is no time to waste, Therefore, I now propose to try To mend the Pet with Paste; Moreover, let us have a law That syshy other crack Througrout the land, no matter where, Be stopped with something Black."

"With Sumner's and with Kelley's plans I quite agree," says THAD; "Although a Yankee squatter, Much experience I have had-Black things are better far than white, According to my taste; So I shall vote to mend the Pot With Charley's Lankee Paste."

Said Boutwell, "Friends, I would suggest Before you begin To mend the Pot, to see if there Are any tivets in; For if one with a copper head Within it should be found,

I dare affirm that Charley's Paste

Will never make it sound,"

The tinkers to search then began, And goon it was dis : losed, Instead of rivets, the whole Pot Of Copper was composed, Ye gods !" they all cried in a breath, Instead of mending, let us break The worn-out thing to pieces.

· For if the people should find out The Pot is Copper made, Our occupation will be gone, And canned will be our trade; And hide away the metal, And substitute in place thereof An Amalgamation Kettle."

Then Sumner knocked the bottom out, And Kelley broke the bate; Then but a relic of the Pot Was left to tell the tale; And that they trampled under foot, Amidst an awful din. Swearing their Kettle should not have One grain of Copper in.

And safely hid away: But for the tinkering job poor men And now the botching Tinkers are At work with all their might, Fixing a Union Kettle up. Composed of Black and White .

SPEECH

PRESIDENT JOHNSON AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

upon me and presented me with the resolation Government, the precise thing which I tions adopted on this occasion-resolutions, have always stood up to oppose, whether as I understand, complimentary to the poli- the disunionist comes from the South or the cy pursued by this Administration since North.

that it is extremely gratifying to me to know stitution of the country. [Applause.]that so large a portion of my fellow citizens. When rebellion or treason manifested iself approve and endorse the policy that has in the South I stood by the Government. been adopted, and is intended to be carried, said I was for the Union with slavery or out. (Applause) That policy has been without it-for either alternative. I was for one which was intended to restore the glo- my Government and the Constitution. [Aprious Union of these States to their original plause.] The Government has stretched relations to the government of the United forth its strong arm, and with its physical States. (Prolonged Applause) This seems power has put down treason in the field .to be a day peculiarly appropriate for such Yes, the section of country which has ara manifestation-the day that gave birth to rayed itself against the Government has him who founded this government, the been put down by the Government itself. Father of his country, of him who stood at that period at the head of the government, no compromise. We can settle this queswhen all these States entered into this tion with the South in eight and forty hours.

to endorse the restoration of the Union of the law, and the question is settled. Well these States, founded by the father of his their armies have been disbanded, and they country, Washington, whose name this city come forward now in a spirit of magnanimbears, embalmed in the hearts of all who ity and say, "We were mistaken; we made love free government. (A voice-"So is an effort to carry out the doctrine of see s-Andrew Johnson") Washington, who, in sion and dissolve this union; We have the language of his eulogists, was "first in failed, and having traced this through to its peace, first in war, and first in the hearts logical and physical consequences and re-MANI PACTUREE & WHOLESALE DEALER IN of his countrymen." No people can claim sules, we now again come forward and achim, no nation can appropriate him. His knowledge the flag of our country, obedireputation and life are the common inheria ence to the Constitution, and the supremato-day had the pleasure of attending the I say that when you have yielded to the Washington National Monument Associa- law, and when you acknowledge your alletion, which is directing its efforts to com- giance to the Government, I am ready to

our improved \$20 Sewing Machines. Three could, to give my humble influence to a our fathers. (Applause.) Who, I ask, has new kinds. Under and up, er feed. War- monument being erected to him who found. suffered more for the Union than I have? ranted five years. Above salary or large ed the government, almost within a stone's I shall not now repeat the wrongs or suffercommissions paid. The ONLY machines of the government, almost within a stone's in the United States for less than \$10, which throw of the spot from which I address you. are fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Let it be completed. (Cheers:) Let the to deal with a whole people in the spirit of Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and piedges which all the States, associations revenge. I know much has been said Bachelder. All other cheap Machines are and corporations have placed in that mon- about the exercise of the pardoning power. ments and the seller or user are like | and corporations have placed in that mon- about the executive is concerned, there | Constitution, when they have given suffice would altack another. I only dread him after encroachment is proposed. I stand ble to arrest, fine and imprisonment. Circular and the series of their faith and love for this Union be preserved. Let me refer you to the stone they have given sufficient evidence of their loyalty and that when he would go in disguise, his footing to day prepared, so far as I can, to resist is no one who has labored harder than I they can be trusted, when they yield obethey can be trusted, when they want,
these encroachment is proposed. I stand
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is now before me, and whose portrait is behind me in the Capitol, and whose sentiment is inscribed on the stone deposited in the monument-were it possible to communicate with the illustrious dead, and could he be informed of or made to understand the working and progress of faction, rebellion and treason, the bones of the old man would stir in their coffin, and he would rise and shake off the habiliments of the tomb he would extend that long arm and finger of his, and reiterate that glorious sentiment "The Federal Union must be preserved."-

(Applause.) But we see and witness what has transpired since his day; we remember what he did in 1833, when treason, treachery and in fidelity to the country and the Constitution of the United States then stalked forth. I was his power and influence that then crashed the treason in its infancy. It was then stopped but only for a time. The spirit continued, there were men disaffected to the government, both North and South. We had peculiar institutions, of which some complained, and to which others were at-One portion of our countrymen advoca-

opposed it in the North, and it resulted in creating two extremes. One in the South reached the point at which they were prepared to dissolve the government of the United States to secure and preserve their on this occasion I want to be understood .-There was another portion of our countrymen who were opposed to this peculiar institution in the North; and who went to the extreme of being willing to break up the government to get clear of it. (Applause) I am talking to you to-day in common phrases, and assume to be nothing but a citizen, and one who has been fighting for the Constitution and to preserve the Government These two parties have been arraved against each other, and I stand before you to-day as I did in the Senate in 1860, in the presence of those who were making war on the Constitution, and who wanted to disrupt the Government, to denounce as I did, men in my place, those who were so engaged as traitors. I have never ceased to repeat, and as far as effort could go to carry out the sentiments I then uttered. (Ap-

I have already remarked that there were :wo parties, one for destroying the Government to preserve slavery, and the other for breaking up the Government to destroy slavery. The objects to be accomplished were different it is true, so far as slavery is con-Fellow Citizens :- I was about to tender that was the breaking up of the Govern-

I stand now where I did then, to vindi I am free to say to you, on this occasion, cate the Union of these States and the Con-

Now what do these people say ? We said How? Disband your armies, acknowledge This day, I say, is pectliarly appropriate the Constitution of the United States, obey

plete the monument erected to his memory. open the doors of the Union, and restore you

the nation, and is now struggling, in consecute and intelligent traitors are to be the circle. I have fought traitors and treaties and place within the Federal government grow- ties and people be made to submit to and

and to take her stand where she has stood much resentment as a man ought to have, since 1796. Inscribed upon the stone sent but we should conform our action and our here to be placed in that monument of free- conduct to the example of Him who founddom, and in commemoration of Washington ed our holy religion; not that I would liken is a sentiment by which I stand, and by Him to it, or bring any comparison, for I which Tennessee will stand. It was the am not going to detain you long. But, gensentiment enunciated by the immortal An tlemen, I came into power under the Condrew Jackson. "The Federal Union-it stitution of the country and by the approba- still in favor of this great government of most be preserved." (Wild shouts of ap- tion of the people, and what did I find? 1 plause) "The Federal Union-it must be found eight millions of people, who were, (A voice, "Give us their names.") A genpreserved." (Renewed applause.) Were in fact, condemned under the law, and the it possible to have the old man whose statue | penalty was death; under the idea of re- pose I should give them. [A voice, "We venge and resentment, they were to be an- know them."] I look upon them-I re nihilated and destroyed.

O, how different this from the example divine arm touches the horizon and embra- to destroy them as were the men who fought ces the whole earth-yes, He who founded against us. [A voice, "What are their this great scheme came into the world and names ?" I say Thaddeus Stevens, of found our race condemned under law, and Pennsylvania, is one. [Fremendous Apthe sentence was death. What was His plause] I say Charles Summer, of Mas example? instead of putting the world of a sachusetts, is another. I say Wendell nation to death, he went forth with grace, Phillips, and others of the same stripe are and attested by his blood and his wounds among them. [A voice, "Give it to Forthat he would die and let the nation live - ney !] Some gentleman in the crowd says Let them repent and acknowledge their al- give it to Forney. I have only just to say legiance. Let them become loyal and wil- that I do not waste my ammunition upon our country. Let their leaders, the con my entrance into public life. They may scious, intelligent trainers suffer the penalty traduce me, they may slander me, they may of the law, but for the great mass who have vituperate; but let me say to you that i been forced into the rebellion and misled by has no effect upon me; and let me say in their leaders, I say leniency, kindness, trust addition that I do not intend to be bullied

But, my countrymen, after having passed through the rebellion and given such evidence as I have, though men croak a great deal about it now; when I look through the said directly-the intimation has been given battle fields and see so many of these brave in high places-that if such a usurpation of men in whose company I was in parts of power had been exercised two hundred ted that institution in the South and another the rebellion, where it was most difficult years ago, in a particular reign, it would what do we find ?

The rebellion is put down by the strong arm of the government in the field; but is er; and because I dared to say, in a conthat the only way in which we can have rebellion ? They struggled for the breaking up of your government, but before they Constitution ought not to be so frequent; fore our brave man have scarcely returned to their homes to renew the ties of affection and love we find ourselves almost in the midst of another rebellion. (Applause.)

The war to suppress the rebellion was to prevent the separation of the States, and Now, what is the struggle? There is an attempt to concentrate the power of the government in the hands of the few, and is equally dangerous and objectionable with separation. We find that powers are assumed and attempted to be exercised of a most extraordinary character. What are they? We find the government can be revolutionized; can be changed without olutions most dangerous to the people are effected without shedding blood. The sub-

members. What a position is that? You have been struggling for four years to put down the rebellion. You denied in the beginning of the struggle that any State had that they are out and shall not come in .- acter of the government. you, as your Executive, that I am not prepared to take any such position. I said in the Senate, in the very inception of the rebellion, that States had no right to go out. and that they had no power to go out. That question has been settled, and I cannot turn round now and give the direct lie to all I I can de no such thing.

I say that when they comply with the voice—"And bless you !")—a state which intelligent traitors brought to justice, to have right hand of tellowship and let peace and the great fact tindis. Union be restored.

"call them traitors,") who stand opposed to the restoration of the Union of these States, and I am free to say to you that I am still for the preservation of this compact; I am still for the restoration of this Union; I am ours going on and following out its destiny. tleman calls for their names. Well, suppeat it as President or citizen-as much opposed to the fundament al principles of this set by the holy founder of our religion, whose government, and they are as much laboring ing supporters and defenders of our glori- dead ducks [Laughter.] I stand for the ous stripes and stars and the Constitution of Constitution where I placed my feet from

> I know, my countrymen, that it has been insinuated, and not only insinuated, but versation with a fellow citizen, and a Senafor 100, that I thought amendments to the that their effect would be that it would lose all its dignity; that the old instrument would be lost sight of in a small time-because I happened to say, in a conversation, that if it was amended, such and such told that it was a usurpation of power that yield. Yet there is an earthquake coming; there is a ground swell coming of popular

by my enemies. [Cries of, "The people

will sustain you !"]

an irresponsible central directory nearly quation of being a good one, and of making their loyalty. be the judge of the election and qualifica. I have on former occasions, and speak laid down as fundamental by our fathers. tions of its own members, has been virtu- what I think. I was saying that I had held If it was good then, it is good now. If ally taken away from those departments of nearly all positions, from alderman, through it was a rule to stand by then, it is a rule to the government and conferred upon a com- both branches of Congress, to that which I stand by now. It is a fundamental princimitteee who must report before they can now occap,, and who is there, that will say ple that should be adhered to as long as of our country. It is again unfolded, and act under the Constitution and allow mem- | Andrew Johnson ever made a pledge that free government lasts. tion broading in his bosom exclaim; 'This But if while the rebellion was going on presidential obstacle must be gotten out of the Constitution was rolled up as a parchneither right nor power. The issue has expression when I say, that I have no doubt to save the government, there may have settled that by the executive and military tion or not, there are individuals in this time has come to take the Constitution power of the government, and by the pub- government, I doubt not, who want to de- down, to enroll it, re-read it, and to underlie judgment, you turn round and assume stroy our institutions and change the char- stand its provisions Now if you saved the good will

> Are they still unslaked? Do they still want | folded. more blood? Have they not honor and

Union in the field and in the councils of cated that treason is a crime. Yet, while But then, gentlemen, we swing around but they are afraid to strike. If my blood, us live under and by its provisions. son in the South. I opposed the Davises and the preservation of the government in blazing characters, as if it were in the heavlist of others whose names I will not re- but when it is shed, let an altar to the Un- read and understand. Let us consult that recover her relations with the government, I have, perhaps, as much hostility and as peat, and now when I turn round at the ion be erected, and then, if necessary, take instrument; let us digest its provisions and other end of the line I find men-I care me and lay me upon it, and the blood that understand them, and, understanding, abide not by what name you call them-(a voice, now warms and animates my existence by them. shall be poured out as a fit libation to the | I tell the opponents of this government, I nents of this government remember that when it is poured out, the blood of the martyrs will be the seed of the church.

Gentlemen, this Union will grow. It will continue to increase in strength and power, though it may be cemented and cleansed with blood. I have talked now longer than care not of what character they are, cannot intended. Let me thank you for the hon- destroy that great instrument-that great or you have done me. So far as this gov- charter of freedom. They may seem to ernment is concerned, let me say one other word in reference to the amendments to the | be futile. They might as well undertake to Constitution of the United States. When I reached Washington for the pur-

pose of being inaugurated as Vice President of the United States, I had a conversation with Mr. Lincoln. We were talking to the popular judgment and to the popular about the condition of affairs, and in refer- will, they will find that they might as well ence to matters in my own State I said that we had called a convention, and amended our constitution by abolishing slavery in the State—a State not embraced in his proc amation. All this met his approbation, and great law of gravity which binds all to a rave him encouragement, and in talking common centre, as that great law of graviapon the amendment to the Constitution, ty which will bring back these States and he said : "When the amendment to the replace them in their relations. All these Constitution is adopted by three-lourihs of conspiracies and machinations north and the States we shall have all, or pretty near- | south cannot prevent it. All that is wanted ly all. I am in favor of at least one other is time, until the American people can get amendment being adopted." Said I, "What to know what is going on. I would the is that, Mr. President?" Said he, "I have | whole American people could be assembled labored to preserve this Union. I have here to-day as you are. I wish we had an toiled four years. I have been subjected to amphitheatre capacious enough to hold calumny and misrepresentation. Yet my these 30,000,000 of people, that they could great desire has been to preserve the Union | be here to witness the struggle that is going of the States intact under the Constitution on to preserve the Constitution of their faas they were before." "But," said I, "Mr. thers. They would settle this question; President, what amendment do you refer they could see who it is, and how it is, and to ?" He said "he thought there should be what kind of spirit is manifested in breakand doubtful to be found, before the smoke have cost a certain individual his head - an amendment added to to the Constitution ing up the government. Yes, when they of battle has scarcely passed away, before What usurpation has Andrew Johnson been which would compel all the States to send come to see the struggle, and to understand the blood shed has scarcely congealed, guilty of? The neurpation I have been their Senators and Representatives to the who is against them, if you would make guilty of has always been standing between Congress of the United States." Yes, comthe people and the encroachments of pow- pel them. The idea was in his mind that it is a part of the doctrine of secession to break up the government by States withdrawing their Senators from Congress, and, therefore, he desired a constitutional amendment to compel them to be sent.

How now does the matter stand for the Constitution of the country? Even that portion of it which provides for the amendment to the organic law says that no State without its consent shall be deprived of its what do we find? We find the position taken that the States shall not be represented. that we may impose taxes, that we may send our tax collectors to every region and quakes; that he trembled, and would not portion of a State, that the people are to be | people, and I believe they will not desert judgment and indignation. The American country they are met at the door and told they will know who are their friends and not participate in the legislation of the

going into the battle-field. Sometimes rev- occupied all positions under this govern- tion those who are unmistakably and unment, beginning with an alderman and questionably loyal-these men who acrunning through all branches of the Legis- knowledge their allegiance to the governstance of our government may be taken lature. [A voice- From a tailor up.'] ment, and mean to support the Constitution. away, leaving only the form and shadow. | Some gentleman says I have been a tailor. It is all embraced in that. The amplifica-Now, what are these attempts? What is Now that did not discomilt me in the least, tion of an oath makes no difference if a being proposed? We find that, in fact, by for when I used to be a tailor I had the rep- man is not loyal. But you choose to prove parted from ? None ! none !

all the powers of the government are as close fits; always punctual with my cus. That is a matter of detail for which I care sumed, without even consulting the legisla- tomers, and always did good work. [A nothing. Let them be unquestionably loyal their jealousies, have made the remark, tive or executive departments of the gov- voice-' No patch-work." No. I do not in their ellegiance to the government, and ernment. Yes, and by a resolution reported want any patch-work. I want a whole willing to support it in its hour of peril and by a committee upon whom all the legisla- suit. But we will pass by this facetious- of need, and I am willing to trust them. I ive powers of the government has been ness. My friends may say, "You are Pres- know that some do not attach so much imconferred, that principle in the Constitution | ident, and you must not talk about such | portance to these principles as I do, but one which authorizes and empowers each things." Where principles are involved, principle we carried through the revolution branch of the legislative department—the my countrymen—when the existence of was that there should be no taxation with-Senate and House of Representatives-to my country even is imperilled, I will act as out representation, I hold to that principle akin to everybody. The conscious satisfac-

he did nat redeem, or made a promise that I know it was said by some during the By this rule they assume that there must he did not fulfil. Who will say that he has rebellion that our Constitution had been ever acted otherwise than in fidelity to the rolled up as a piece of parchment and laid by it, though faction may rage, though great mass of the people. They may talk away, and that in time of war and rebellion ed, before the respective Houses of Con- about beheading and psurpation, but when there was no Constitution. Well, we know gress, under the Constitution, shall judge of I am beheaded I want the American peo- that sometimes, from the very great neces- statution as the chief rock of our safety, as ple to be the witnesses. I do not want, by sity of the case, from a great emergency, the palladium of our civil and religious pueadoes, by indirect remarks in high we must do unconstitutional things in order liberty.

government by violating the Constitution I thank you for the respect you have Are they not satisfied with the blood in war, you can save it in peace by pre- manifested to me on which has been shed? Does not the mur- serving the Constitution, and the only way the time shall come during the period of der of Lincoln appeare the vengeance and to preserve it is by a strict adherence to the destroyed and its government overturned. wrath of the opposents of this government? Constitution of our fathers as it is now un- if you will look out you will find the hum-

It must now be read and understood by courage enough to attain their objects oth- the American people. I come here to-day, erwise than by the hands of the assassin? as far as I can in making these remarks, to applause. profess to have done in the last five years. No, no! I am not afraid of assassins attack- vindicate the Constitution, and to save it, ing me where a brave and courageous man for it does seem to me that encroachment

union of these States. But let the oppor care not from what quarter they come, whether from the east, west, north or south, you who are engaged in the work of breaking up the government by amendments to the Constitution, that the principles of free government are deeply rooted in the American heart. All the powers combined, I succeed for a time, but their attempt will lock up the winds or chain the waves of the ocean, and confine them to limits. They may think now it can be done by concurrent resolutions, but when it is submitted introduce a resolution to repeal the law of gravity as to keep this Union from being re-

I'ts just about as feasible to resist the them perform the part of gladiators in the first tilt, you would find the enemies of the country crushed and belpless.

I have detained you longer than 1 intended. We are in a great struggle. I am your instrument. Who is there I have not toiled and labored for ? Where is the man or woman in public or private life who has not always received my attention or my time ? Johnson is a lucky man, that no man can luck. It is to do right and be for the pecple. That is what constitutes good luck .-Somehow or other the people will find out hem. I have been placed in as many tryplaced in, but so far I have not deserted the

What principle have I violated? What sentiment have I swerved from ? Can they them point out any discrepancy? Have you heard them quote my predecessor, who fell a martyr to his country's cause, as goanything that I have done? The very policy which I am pursuing now was pursued better world than this. Where is there one the restoration of the Union that I have de-

The war, then, is not simply upon me, but upon my predecessor. I have tried to know that some people, in do my duty. tle : for I am not feeding many, though, in one sense of consanguinity or affinity, I am country is all the reward I have.

acter. I will be found standing by the Con-

the right to go out. You said that they had the way." I make use of a very strong ment, if it was violated in some particulars have given me in making the extemporago out of the Union; and when you have place and power. Whether by assassing - we want a better Constitution, and I say the and on the earth below, that ere long our have peace not only on earth but especially with the people of the United States and

ble individual who stands before you there with you endeavoring to avert its final de-

The President retired amidst a storm of

when sitting alone by the side of a beautiful woman, one cares little how grasping she is.

A Man can't help what bappens dience to law, I say, extend to them the let them have courage enough to strike like and the government. Now that we have behind his back, as the seamp said when men. I know they are willing to wound, | peace, let us enforce the Constitution. Let he was kicked out of the door at a dance.